

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches may be addressed New York
Herald.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 365

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT—BARRE BLAUE.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street.—CHAMBER OF FORTUNIO—LES BAYARDS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1 1/2.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
RING.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BURGESS
OF BARRE BLAUE—BARRE BLAUE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—
MONKEY.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LON-
DON BY NIGHT.ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CLAUDE DUVAL—
MADMOISELLE.WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
ALADDIN.VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE CHILD OF
THE REGIMENT—THE FOX.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, BUREAU—GIL-VERVETTES DE GRAY.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 155 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING, ETC.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, 20.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—COMIO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, 20. Matinee at 2 1/2.HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broad-
way and 26th st.—O'FLAHERTY'S DRAMA.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEO. THOMAS' GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT. Matinee at 3.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—PROFESSOR J.
HALL'S LECTURE.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—"SANTA CLARA," GIPS, ETC.HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—"SANTA CLARA," GIPS, ETC.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton sts.—SINGING DUET. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Wednesday, December 30, 1893.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated December 29.

The conference to attempt the settlement of the
Eastern question will commence its business in
Paris next Saturday. Turkey will not take part in
it if the Cretan question is to be discussed.A collision between a band of invading Greeks
and a Turkish force is reported to have taken place
in Albania, and that the Greeks were victorious.It is reported that Russia has denied giving author-
ity to Greek merchant vessels to sail under the Rus-
sian flag.Garibaldi has declined a commission in the Grecian
army.A startling report was prevalent in London yester-
day regarding the foundering at sea, off the Irish
coast, of an emigrant ship named the *Starry*
Banner. It is said one hundred and twenty lives
were lost. The report, however, lacks confirmation.The Spanish General Caballero has been ordered to
take troops to the provinces of Seville and Granada
in anticipation of trouble. A new Spanish loan has
been contracted.

Cuba.

Advices from Havana of the 29th inst. state that
General Valmieda left San Miguel on the 23d with
2,500 men, moving toward Puerto Principe. On the
24th there was fighting between his column and the
insurgents. The Spanish officials say that at Moron
the insurgents cooked a quantity of food prepared
with strychnine and left it behind when they re-
treated, expecting the Spanish troops to eat it on
their arrival at the rebel camp.

St. Domingo.

We have dates from St. Domingo to the 14th inst.
The government troops defeated the revolutionists
under Olanco at La Matas, which virtually ended
the war and left President Baez in full and peaceful
possession of the whole country. The railway com-
pany of Haiti have offered Baez a loan of 5,000,000
francs, secured by the pledge of Samana, but the
offer is not likely to be accepted. Messrs. Rice and
Packard arrived from New York on the 6th to in-
itiate a mineralogical survey of the country, and
forthwith commenced operations in the district
known as "the Gold Fields of Columbus." The
elections passed off quietly. Business is improving
and the country continues healthy.

Miscellaneous.

The children of President Johnson's household
gave a *soiree musicale* to their juvenile friends at
the White House last evening in honor of the birth-
day of the President. It was attended by about 120
little ones and several other persons of note in the
capital. Mrs. Andrew Johnson, the wife of the Presi-
dent, was also present.Despatches have been received from General
Sheridan to the 7th inst. He says the hostile In-
dians—about 100 warriors—have separated from the
friendly tribes, the latter concentrating around Fort
Cody for safety. General Sherman had given orders
to kill or capture Santanta and Fair Bear, two of the
most treacherous and dangerous chiefs upon the
Plains, as no lasting peace can be made with them.Speaker Caffery is in Boston, the guest of Lieuten-
ant Governor Chidley. Yesterday morning he visited
the works of the American Watch Company at
Watson, and in the afternoon gave a reception at
the Tremont House.R. T. Daniel, City Commonwealth Attorney, of
Richmond, Va., was yesterday removed by the mili-
tary authorities, and L. H. Chandler was appointed
in his place. This is the first action under the ap-
plication of the fourteenth amendment.In the Hill murder trial in Philadelphia yesterday
the father of Twine, the prisoner, was on the stand;
but he gave no testimony of importance. Mr. Gross
testified that the blood stains might have got on
the prisoner's clothing while he was carrying in
the body or bathing the head.A dwelling house in Kansas was set on fire yester-
day morning by the careless use of kerosene. Three
men and a woman saved their lives by jumping from
a window of the fourth story. Two brothers,
named Card, also took the leap, and both were
killed.A German named Emil Hausman was celebrating
his birthday in Grand Street, Hoboken, on Monday
night, when an affray occurred, in which a young
man named John Fassell was struck on the head
with a hammer and stabbed in the breast with a
knife, dying almost instantly. Claus Junge was ar-
rested as the principal in the murder and Hausman
and one other German as accomplices.

The City.

A grand banquet was given to Professor S. F. B.
Morse at Delmonico's last evening, at which speeches
were made by Chief Justice Chase, Attorney General
Everts, the British Minister, Professor Morse and
others.The Fisheries Commission met at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel yesterday, and Colonel James Worrell, of
Pennsylvania, was chosen chairman. A committee
of two was appointed to draw up resolutions relative
to improvements in fish culture, and the meeting ad-
journed.In the Board of Aldermen yesterday several resolu-
tions were ordered to be passed by Belgian pavement,
and several donations were made, among them
\$25,000 to the cause of the Great Shipyard. Thecommittee on the Park place extension being un-
able to agree was discharged and the Board ad-
journed until Thursday.At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last
evening an ordinance was unanimously adopted
authorizing \$1,500,000 on behalf of the city of New
York to the capital stock of the New York Bridge
Company for the construction of a bridge across
East river.The Blaisdell distillery case, which is based upon
an indictment against Alvin Blaisdell and J. J.
Eckel for frauds upon the revenue while running
the distillery on Forty-fifth street confiscated
by Collector Bailey last fall, came up before Judge
Blanchford yesterday. Mr. W. Fullerton and Judge
Becke appeared as counsel for defendants and
moved a postponement, which was strongly opposed
by District Attorney Courtney, a lively discussion
ensuing between the opposing counsel. Judge
Blanchford refused the postponement and fixed the
trial for this morning.The Cunard steamer *Australasian*, Captain Mc-
Mickian, will sail today for Liverpool via Queens-
town. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-
past eleven A. M.The Black Star line steamship *Thames*, Captain
Pennington, will leave pier 13 North river at three
P. M. today for Savannah, Ga.The stock market yesterday was strong and buoy-
ant, New York Central rising to 157 1/2, Rock Island
to 118 and Ohio and Mississippi to 24 1/2. There was
a falling off from these prices on account of great
stringency in the money and the market closed less
settled. Gold towards five o'clock was quoted at
134 1/4 to 134 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge J. Hardenburgh, of Kingston; Captain Jos.
Buckbee, of California, and W. B. Carr, of San
Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Dr. C. R. Broadbent, of Boston; Ezra Cornell, of
Ithaca, and W. D. Murphy, of Albany, are at the St.
Nicholas Hotel.C. Wendell, of Washington; Ben Payne and G. A.
Woolworth, of Albany, and John Guy Vassar, of
Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.General Bonham, of South Carolina, and Captain
Baldwin, of the United States Navy, are at the New
York Hotel.Chief Justice Chase, of Washington; Governor
Burnside, of Rhode Island, and Judge Dunlevy, of
Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Colonel Newton, of West Point, and Baron Von
Koschell, of Prussia, are at the Hoffman House.

The New York Senatorial Question.

The New York Senatorial question is excit-
ing a great deal of interest among the repub-
lican politicians about these days, and the
aspirants and their adherents are busily at
work, pipelining, lobbying and bargaining for
votes. The term of Edwin D. Morgan expires
on the 4th of next March. The law provides
that the State Legislature, on the second Tues-
day following its meeting and organization,
shall proceed to nominate his successor in both
houses, and that if nominations are then made
the two houses shall meet in joint session on
the following day and proceed to the election.If there should be no nomination or election
the Legislature must take at least one vote a
day during the session or until the election
shall be made.The principal candidates for the office at
present prominently in the field are Edwin D.
Morgan, Reuben E. Fenton, Marshall O.
Roberts and Noah Davis, with John A. Gris-
wold, William M. Everts, Horace Greeley and
a host of other ambitious gentlemen in the
background, by no means unwilling to serve
their country in the United States Senate if
an unexpected turn of the wheel of fortune
should happen to shuffle them forward into the
front rank. The fight is confined to the
politicians, and no consideration is given to
the interests of the great State of New York,
not one of the candidates named, except, prob-
ably, Judge Davis and Attorney General
Everts, being qualified to fill the office with
anything like the ability demanded by our
important position in the confederation of
States. The principal struggle will lie be-
tween Morgan and Fenton in the first instance,
and, in the event of the contest being so bit-
terly waged as to insure the defeat of both,
the two factions are likely to fall back upon
Marshall O. Roberts and Noah Davis. The
former will be the second choice of the
Morgan men and the latter of the
Fentonites; but both have their original sup-
porters, who will work quietly to intensify the
quarrel between Morgan and Fenton in order
that they may bring forward their favorites at
the opportune moment. The Griswold move-
ment is simply a side speculation of the
Albany lobby, intended to bleed the defeated
candidate for the Governorship, and to thus
enable them to earn a few dollars to pay their
board and whiskey bills at Albany during the
early part of the session.The truth is, both Morgan and Fenton ought
to withdraw from the contest. They have
both proved their inability to carry their own
State, and neither of them represents more
than a faction of his party. Morgan was
elected six years ago through the agency of
Callicott, a renegade democrat, who was re-
warded by an internal revenue appointment,
and is now serving out a penal term in
the Albany Penitentiary for robbing the
government. Morgan's unfortunate connection
with Callicott and others of the whiskey ring
would render him a very undesirable rep-
resentative for New York in the United States
Senate during Grant's term of office. Fenton
has managed to run his party vote at this end
of the State down to twenty-five thousand, and
could not get elected in his own county to the
simplest local office. It is an absurdity, there-
fore, to put him forward as the representative
republican of this State at Washington. He
represents nothing but the lowest class of
shyster politicians, and his influence at the cap-
ital would not be worth a straw out of an old
mattress. He failed to obtain the nomination
at Chicago, for which he worked for two years,
and he failed to secure the confirmation of his
State appointments last year from a republican
Senate. Both Morgan and Fenton are thoroughly
used up, fossilized politicians, and should give
place to a new man. But who shall the new man
be? Marshall O. Roberts played a high card
when he spent ten thousand dollars on an enter-
tainment to General Grant, and, with the aid
of the Bohemians who received the broken
vitreals on the following day, published the
fact in all the papers of the country. But
Roberts belongs to the new ring established
in the old Tammany headquarters, embracing
Morgan himself, Fred. Conkling, Dana and
others; and their object is to control General
Grant and his patronage and to make a big
thing for a select few out of the profits.
They seek to get rid of all opposition by
parcelling out some of the minor offices among
their rivals, and are distinguished for their
liberality in the bestowal of office, upon paper.
It is with this object that they desire to get
Greeley out of the city and to pack him
off to the Court of St. James, with one
leg of his pantaloons stuck in his bootand his rusty beaver hanging on the
back of his head. This ring of old Tam-
many would be a dangerous concern with one
of the Conklings already in the United States
Senate, and the outside politicians would find
themselves in a very awkward predicament if
his projected combination on Marshall O.
Roberts should succeed.It is evident that the republicans are in a
bad way in regard to their Senatorial matter,
and we do not see how they are going to get
out of their difficulty without breaking up into
rings in New York, as they are already in the
act of doing at Washington. The success of
Morgan would be the deathblow of Fenton and
his followers. The triumph of Fenton would
grind Morgan and his men into the dust. The
election of Roberts would put the patronage of
the State into the hands of the two Con-
klings and their clique. Griswold is a
goose to be plucked by the lobby. Davis
is a respectable fossil discovered
by the great political explorer, Ben Field,
this side of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, but
is as great a hoax as the more Western spec-
imens. Everts is one of those indefinite
quantities that seldom amount to much in a close
calculation. Greeley remains, and he would
probably be the most useful of the batch in
the Senate Chamber on the subjects of wom-
an's suffrage, bran bread and specie pay-
ments. But the best thing the Legislature
can do under the circumstances is to put the
office of United States Senator up at auction
and knock it down to the highest bidder. This
is what it will come to at last, and in fact, this
is what it has come to for a number of years
past.

The Fisk-Bowles Controversy.

This personal matter is again before the
public in the shape of a letter from Mr. Fisk
and a narrative from Mr. Bowles descriptive of
his one night's experience in Ludlow street
jail. Fisk is disposed to be severe and sar-
castic, and Bowles takes a Mark Tapley view
of the situation and thinks it exceedingly jolly.
The fact is, both parties are wrong in this
business. Bowles should not have made use
of an afflicting dispensation of Providence
upon a member of Mr. Fisk's family in order
to make a point against his opponent. Fisk
was wrong in taking the unusual steps he did
to secure the incarceration of Bowles in a
common prison, and publicly exulting in the
humiliation consequent thereon. Fisk has
committed another error. He has suffered
himself to appear in print, and his first effort
is a blunder. He shows that Bowles' refer-
ence to his father's misfortune does not touch
him very deeply, inasmuch as he drags the subject
again before the public, like Banquo's ghost, to
affright the Springfield journalist. Bowles
seems to have the best temper and to be the
best judge of human nature. He is far the su-
perior of Fisk in the management of a newspaper
controversy, whatever Fisk may be in con-
ducting huge financial operations. Therefore,
Fisk had better drop the newspaper man like
a hot potato, so far as writing for the press
goes, and after he gets his magnificent opera
house speculation under way stick to that
little financial job of obtaining fifty thousand
dollars damages upon charges of libel or any-
thing else against a newspaper editor.

The Public Schools and the Politicians.

Greeley appears to be as much puzzled
and mixed up about the public schools of
the city as he is about the whiskey rings
and specie payments. In one paragraph in
his paper yesterday he condemns the enor-
mous increase in the appropriations for the
schools, which have swelled in five or six
years from between one and two millions to
between three and four millions, and design-
ates so rapid a growth in expenditures as a
sign of corruption and decay. In another he
warmly applauds the present management of
the schools, which he says is "all but unani-
mously" in the hands of the democrats. It
matters little to the people what particular
"ring" happens to have control of a public
department—whether it be a Greeley ring or
a Tammany ring—so long as the money of the
taxpayers is extravagantly or improperly
squandered. There are some highly respect-
able gentlemen among the inspectors and
trustees of the common schools—citizens who
would protect the interests of the city to the
best of their ability if they had the power to
do so and were not deceived by less scrupulous
men. But the evil of the present school sys-
tem may be precisely the point urged by
Greeley in his favor, that the Board is "almost
unanimously democratic." The best way to
settle the squabbles of the politicians over the
schools would be to take their management
entirely out of politics by the creation of a
non-partisan commission, and then we should
have no complaints of the extravagance of
local boards and no scrambling after the con-
trol of the system by any of the "rings" on one
side or the other.THE MORSE BANQUET.—In another place in
this morning's HERALD we give a full account
of the proceedings of the Morse banquet at
Delmonico's yesterday evening. The affair,
up to a certain point, was quite a success. It
was a right and proper thing for this great
centre of commercial wealth and enterprise to
do honor to a man whom the world honors
and whose name will be lastingly associated
with the most potent agency of modern civiliza-
tion. The speech of the Professor was in
admirable taste and as reproduced in our
pages is well worthy of careful perusal. It
is difficult, however, to resist the conviction
that the affair was got up for the purpose
of honoring Professor Morse than of advancing
the interests of the Western Union Telegraph
Company. The speech of the president of
that company was in execrable taste, and that
it was so regarded by a large section of the
assembled company was evinced by the num-
bers who rose and retired during its delivery.THE CONFERENCE ON THE EASTERN QUES-
TION.—This morning we print quite a batch of
news relating to the Eastern question. In
Albania a collision had taken place between
Turks and Greeks. Garibaldi had refused
the commission tendered him by the
Greeks in the event of war breaking out.
Russia denies having allowed the Greeks to
use her flag. The Sultan refuses to take part
in the conference if the Cretan question is to
be discussed. At the same time it is authori-
tatively announced that the details of the con-
ference have been agreed upon and that the
first session will be held on Saturday next.The Bohemian War Upon the Business
Men of New York.This Bohemian war is still innocently carried
on. Indeed, the Bohemians now exhibit
greater activity than ever, for they have at
length pushed the war into a province with
which they are all more or less familiar. They
have invaded the barrooms of the city. After
skirmishing a while in certain vile localities
where they felt most at home, and attacking,
ungratefully enough, what has long been their
meat, drink and raiment, but is now stigma-
tized by them as the benzine of Bayard street,
the fuel oil of the Fourth ward and the
double distilled kerosene and creosote of
Roosevelt and Water streets, they have sud-
denly changed their base. They have grown
so bold as to venture upon Broadway and to
intrude themselves on the society of the gen-
tlemen who frequent the most fashionable restau-
rants and lunch rooms along that gay thorough-
fare. Concentrating their ragged regiments
upon "a well known restaurant at the corner
of Broadway and Chambers street," they
have advanced with a wild warwhoop and a
grand flourish of penny trumpets, and waded
up to the lips in the brandy, gin, Jamaica rum
and Bourbon whiskey of that establishment.
They don't pretend to appreciate its wines.
As is usual on such raids as this, when they
offer a *petit verre* to their "chemist" and invite
the Board of Health to drink with them. With
a wholesome fear—quicker, doubtless, by
recent warnings—of being prosecuted for libel,
they refrain from announcing the name of the
proprietor of this "well known barroom,"
although they allude to it as being "almost
historical, and at all events universally known
in this city and throughout the country." We
may add that the name of Delmonico has been
honorably known here for more than a quarter
of a century, and that it belongs to a family
entitled to the credit of having founded and
of conducting on a magnificent scale no less
than four great restaurants in New York, which
are unsurpassed by the finest *Maisons Dorées* of
any city in the world.If the bibulous Bohemians are not floored in
the barrooms which they have chosen as the
scene of their latest explorations and exploits—
if they are not utterly put to rout, horse, foot
and dragons, on their new field of battle by
some gallant General Fritz, according to the
successful tactics which the favorite of the
Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein employed in
his famous campaign against "the enemy"—
what shall hinder them from extending their
predatory excursions into every department
of industry and trade in New York? They
may at last be reduced to fall
back upon themselves and to expose
each other, and surely they cannot boast
"there are tricks in all trades but our
own." Meanwhile they are daily slandering
their betters, who are engaged in creating and
distributing the wealth of this metropolis.
The slanders by which they have lately scan-
dalized all honest citizens have been published
in journals which appear to be run by an ir-
responsible set of hungry and thirsty Bohemians,
most of whom are said to be too young to
wear the beard that used to be their prede-
cessors' only badge of manliness. The nomi-
nal proprietors of these journals are rarely
visible at their offices. They may have good
reasons for hiding themselves, like the Grand
Llama, from the eyes of the public; but if they
are neither myths nor mere men of straw they
cannot hope to escape the legal consequences
of the libels of which their subordinates are
guilty. If the mischievous fellows whom they
hire to do this dirty work are not checked in
time they will soon feel encouraged to levy
blackmail upon our merchants and traders,
our manufacturers and mechanics of all classes.
They already threaten to infest and to infect
the whole town. There is danger that they
will prove to be a nuisance more intolerable
than the frogs, or the lice, or the grievous
swarm of flies, or the very grievous mur-
rain, or the boils, or the hail, or the fire
mingled with the hail, or the locusts, or the
darkness, or all the plagues together, inflicted
upon ancient Egypt. Let the nuisance be
abated.The Loss of the Hibernia—Further Par-
ticulars.Details of the loss of the *Hibernia*
and the dreadful sufferings of those who
were wrecked continue to come by the mails
from Europe. The last account, which we
published yesterday, was the heartrending
narrative of Mr. Davies, the second officer of
the ill-fated vessel, who had a marvellous
escape in one of the boats. Twelve days and
nights were he and two others in this open
boat, on the ocean, amidst the cold and storms
of winter. All the rest that got on board at
first—a boat full—had perished either by suffer-
ing from the cold or by the capsizing of the boat when
struck by a heavy sea. One after another of the poor
souls became mad, and several in that state
jumped into the sea and were seen no more.
Mr. Davies' narrative is painful in the extreme,
and on reading it we are led to exclaim, Can
not something be done to prevent such fright-
ful disasters at sea? There are accidents,
undoubtedly, which no foresight or efforts can
prevent, but there are too many which might
be avoided. Stringent and well executed laws
for the construction and management of ship-
ping, and for all the means of saving life in
case of disaster, are needed. A good deal has
been done of late years to this end, but much
remains to be done. Such a frightful catas-
trophe as this of the *Hibernia* should lead to
investigation and action on the part of the
different governments to prevent as far as
possible the loss of vessels and lives.COMMERCIAL EXTRAVAGANCE AND SPECU-
LATION.—The several failures recently re-
ported make it pertinent to inquire whether
a great many of our commercial mishaps are
not the result of extravagance and specula-
tion as much as the effect of business misman-
agement. The members of our great firms
deem it indispensable to their reputation to
live in the most expensive manner. There
are many houses each partner of which is
provided with a distinct establishment, includ-
ing an elegant house, a business carriage and
a private turnout. The profits are so nearly
consumed to keep up this display that little is
left to the firm wherewith to provide a margin
for bad debts and like contingencies of trade.
Again, when the firm is more thrifty and
gathers a surplus, the temptation to put it out
at the extravagant rates of interest whichoccasionally prevail in Wall street is unob-
servable. This money is generally loaned to
some friends on stock collateral, whose success
frequently induces them to try a venture on
their own account. Their legitimate business
is soon lost sight of in the excitement of stock
fluctuations, and failure is the evident conse-
quence.National Sport—The Development of Yach-
ting.In another column we chronicle the initia-
tion of an interesting event to yachtsmen in the
departure from this port of the schooner *Henri-
etta*, with General Van Allen and party, for a
winter cruise in the waters of the West
Indies. Not long since we announced the depar-
ture, for a similar purpose, of the little yacht
Eva. These two cruises indicate the develop-
ment and the tendency of a noble sport. Not
long since yachting was so much an affair of
quiet rivers and land-locked bays that it was
likely always to be regarded as a mere senti-
mental extravagance rather than a manly,
invigorating and ennobling struggle with the
elements. We have had our boats running up
and down the sylvan streams and to and fro
between watering places, and the cruise to
Newport was a great affair. So in England
the press could reproach the yachtsmen with
their fondness for the Solent. To this disposi-
tion of yachtsmen to still waters there was
only an occasional exception, such as Lord
Dufferin's cruise. But we have come upon
better times when the waters of our American
archipelago, necessarily involving an ocean
cruise to reach them, are taking the fancy of
the lovers of sport as a winter cruise.We would not, however, have yachtsmen
plunge themselves on the fancy that they are
doing unparalleled things in taking ocean
cruises in their taut, trim and perfectly
safe little ships. Much has been
said, it is true, over the daring of that
ocean race in which the *Henrietta* won a na-
tional fame, and generally from that text on
the peril of ocean cruises in such craft. The
truth is that the peril and the daring are ex-
aggerated through popular failure to perceive
the true points in the case. Big ships are
hardly so safe in the final event as little ones;
for, after all, what is the size of any ship ever
built by comparison with the combined power
of the wind and the sea? Handled with the
unmeasured impulse of the storm, the Great
Eastern herself is a mere cockle shell, and it is
fatuity to count feet and inches as against a
power that treats that levitation like a shrimp.
On the other hand, the absolute advantages of
small ships are their perfect security from fire
and the greater efficiency of discipline and
mastery where one man's eyes can take in
everything and one will direct all. Let our
yachtsmen remember that the geography of the
world was mostly made out in ships smaller
than many of the yachts of this time, and that,
too, in ages when the art of shipbuilding and
the science of navigation were less understood
than they are now. Thus, though we would
not underrate the spirit and the will that
lead to the cruises we refer to, we would
remind these gentlemen that they only
emulate the Phœnicians of old, the Vikings of
Northern story and the hardy buccaneers in
their wandering toward pleasant lands in little
ships. We record with pleasure the develop-
ment of the sailor spirit that puts our yacht-
men in such adventurous company.Doubtless the yachting excitements promised
for next year will also do much for sport.
Apropos to Mr. Ashbury's challenge to Ameri-
can yachts for the cup won by the America,
there will be several matches of much interest.
Two or three races between English and
Yankee yachts will take place in British
waters; there will be a race from England
here, between one English and one Yankee
yacht, and subsequently several races here.
The race from England here across the Atlan-
tic will be of more interest to sailors than
a race across the Atlantic the other way; for it
will be a run against head winds—heavy work
all the way—and not such a slipping over Old
Ocean as formerly carried our boats to Cowes
in fourteen days. But it will be a race, in
common with the others, to give an impulse to
the cultivation of this adventurous pleasure.

THE TAMMANY.

Re-Inauguration of Tammany Hall—Its Grad-
uate Transformation to a Theatre—Grand
Kaleidoscope of Entertainment—Cheap
Amusements Popular—Prospects of the
Tammany.Tammany Hall opens to-day, formally, for the
second time since its foundation. The contrast
between the two occasions verges a little on the
humorous, but there is no doubt the latter one will
be far more pleasant, agreeable and doubtless more
profitable than the first has proved itself to be.
Perhaps no institution as that intended by the man-
agement has sprung into such sudden existence as
Tammany Hall; for, eminently unsuited for its origi-
nal purpose, it has speedily been transformed into a
grand arena of popular amusement. The Crystal
Palace in London is now almost an absolute neces-
sity. The entertainments offered there are of a high
order, varied and attractive, appealing to all tastes,
while the charge for admission is unquestionably
within the reach of all. The absence of such an in-
stitution in this city has long been regretted; but
now that the matter has been undertaken by a com-
mittee there is every reason to hope for its ultimate
success. Tammany Hall is certainly not a Crystal
Palace in structure, but it is the apparent intention
of the management to make it one in design.
The building, which has been recently and com-
pletely metamorphosed, and most of the delegates
would not be a little surprised to behold it in its
present trim and its interior appointments. The
great hall, changed into the grand theatre of the
establishment, the rostrum supported by an
elegant and spacious stage and convention benches
substituted by comfortable pique chairs, and the
gallery sloped backward and upward into a hand-
some dress circle, with a row of beautiful
private boxes. In close proximity to the theatre
are to be arranged quite a number of restaurant
bars in the American, French and German styles.
Directly opposite the concert hall is the *Parloir*,
a large hall, where coffee and cigars will supplement
the Oriental chateaus, and where the genuine
Noche is to be served by attendants dressed in the
garb of true Bulgarians. On the same floor there will
be a ladies' cafe and also the "Tammany Club
Room," fitted up as a reading and conversation hall.
Above the theatre hall are reception rooms and
a fancy bazaar, while the extreme basement rooms
are thrown into a promenade, to enliven which a
brass band will be specially detailed. In this sec-
tion of the building there will be also a bar and
refreshment buffet, and the hall in which the mighty
bit of drama of "Punch and Judy" will no doubt
be crowded by delighted children and their
careful grandmothers. The performances in the
grand theatre, which by the way, will accommodate
2,000 persons, will consist of a series of grand
ballets, operatic selections and dramatics of
boys, who will sing the old English songs and mad-
rigals. In fine, it is intended to make Tammany
Hall the centre of the city and to give it a series
of first class amusements. The entire building cost
\$450,000, and the present company have expended
\$200,000 in placing it in its present improved
condition. The general admission to the establish-
ment is set down at fifty cents—a sum that will un-
doubtedly render it exceedingly popular. Season
tickets will be sold at a moderate figure, and the
private boxes and orchestra stalls along extra.
Whatever may be the result of the enterprise—and
it is a necessary one, for the Tammany is a neces-
sary institution, not only for the spirit in
which it has been undertaken, but for the spirit in
which it has been so far carried out, and for the
evident desire of supporting a great demandlong since severely felt. Cheap amusement is every-
where popular, and New York will prove no excep-
tion to the general rule. The attractive programs
will doubtless be sold at the rate of a dollar a
piece, and a combined series of entertainment in